The Daily Gazetteer.

Nº [illegible] 1743

MONDAY, APRIL 20. 1741

ct of an *Advertiſement from the* CRAFTSMAN, April 11, 1741.

WHEREAS in this Paper of the 16th Day of *February*, 1740. there was inſerted the following Paragraphs:

'Nothing is more neceſſary 'to a Squadron of Ships, 'which are deſign'd for real 'Service, than to ſupply them 'with good and wholeſome 'Proviſions, eſpecially in long es, and ſultry Climates.—I hope therefore the Care is taken as to this Particular, and that ders from above are punctually obey'd at the ling Office; tho' a Rumour flies about, that omplaints of this Kind have been lately made; m even inform'd that there is a Perſon who dertake to prove that great Quantities of Beef rk actually ſtunk before it was ſent abroad.— if true, muſt be owing either to the Badneſs of mmodities, when bought up, to the Want of Salting them, or to ſome corrupt Gains made ſe concern'd in the Managemennt of our Vi-g.

ve heard one Man declare that having con- to ſupply the Navy with a large Number of s, and neglecting to make the uſual Preſent, ch Occaſions, the Cattle were thrown back s Hands, under Pretence that they were not is Majeſty's Service; upon which He privately d another Man to offer the very ſame Oxen, ipping a Bank-Note of Two Hundred Pounds per Hands, they were reported to be very eat, and accordingly received.'

ſaid Paragraphs have given great and juſt Of-e Gentlemen concern'd in the Direction and ent of the Office for Victualling his Majeſty's it carry'd an Inſinuation of Neglect or Cor- that Office, and as it might tend to diſcourage m ſerving on board his Majeſty's Navy, to the y to the Publick.

hereas an Information has been ſince granted , as the Publiſher of a ſcandalous Libel, for e ſaid Paragraphs;

hereas the Commiſſioners of the ſaid Office propoſed to pardon me, (as far as in them would produce or acquaint them with the he Perſon, or Perſons, who were the Authors ſcandalous Paragraphs;

reby publickly declare, that I received the e Penny-Poſt, in a Letter, and that I never Author, or Writer, or Director thereof, nor n which it is written; and that I have deli- ſame Letter to the ſaid Commiſſioners, in mpower them to find out (if they can) the reof.

declare that I had no other Foundation or for inſerting the ſaid Paragraphs beſides the ymous Letter; that I was greatly impoſed on nd that I am heartily ſorry for the great may imprudently have given, I do heartily of the Publick, and of the Gentlemen con- he Direction or Management of the ſaid Of- eſire of them that they wou'd, in Compaſſion o' I have thus deceived the Publick through dvertency) ſtay the Trial of the ſaid Infor- nd I do faithfully promiſe that I will do all er to aſſiſt in detecting the baſe Author of ſo a Scandal; and will be more cautious here- ſerting any Articles of News for which I duce the Author or Authors.

W. WARD.

Conſtantinople, March 4.

Baſha of Babylon having penetrated into the poſals which the Perſian Ambaſſador is com- e to the Porte, has communicated the ſame d Signior as follows: 1. That as the Turks kiſh Emir at Mecca, ſo the Perſians may have r there of their own Country. 2. That all es now poſſeſs'd by the Turks and formerly o Perſia, be reſtor'd. 3. That ſome other yielded to Perſia, as an Indemnification for s in the late War. As none of theſe Propo- accepted, great Preparations are making throughout the Ottoman Empire for a War, which ſeems unavoidable. For this End, the Divan has ordered the Great Treaſurer to provide all Neceſſaries for a numerous Army, and becauſe he repreſented that the Imperial Treaſury was exhauſted, Orders are iſſued to all the Baſhas to collect the uſual Contributions in their ſeveral Governments. All the Differences with the Queen of Hungary about the Limits are entirely decided, and Old Orſova remains to us with a neighbouring Iſland. The chief Dragoman has not only been beheaded by Order of the Grand Signior, but the Reis Effendi after being depoſed is baniſh'd, and condemn'd to pay 60 Purſes.

Naples, March 28 Faſolo, one of the Clerks of the Lottery, who fled for Refuge to the Cloiſter of the Trinity Friars, after he had reſtor'd about 7000 Ducats in Money and Bank-bills, of which he had (as well as Giannini, one of the Managers) defrauded the Lottery; after he had, in conſequence of that Reſtitution, the Pleaſure to hear that the Attachment was taken off of his Effects; and after having on Sunday laſt perform'd his Devotions to gain the Jubilee, drown'd himſelf in a deep Ciſtern in the Convent; which is imputed to that Madneſs of which he had now and then ſome Fits.

Rome, April 5. The Abbats de la Villa, de St. Martin, and de Sales, whom the King of Sardinia has nominated to certain Biſhopricks in Piedmont, and who are arrived here for Examination and Induction, ſay, that at ſome Diſtance from Milan they were attack'd by Highwaymen, who robb'd de la Villa of 100 Piſtoles and a Gold Watch, but when they went to lay Hands on de Sales, he took out his Piſtols and ſhot one of 'em dead, which terrify'd the other Highwaymen and gave him an Opportunity to eſcape. We long to know whether the Pope will exempt him from the Cenſures.

Vienna, April 12. The King of Pruſſia ſays, that the four Places of the Biſhoprick of Munſter which he lays Claim to belong'd formerly to the Count de Freckenbourg. The Elector of Cologn, who is in actual Poſſeſſion of 'em, has offer'd the Queen of Hungary a certain Number of Troops, on condition that her Majeſty ſend others to his Aſſiſtance in caſe the King of Pruſſia ſhould purſue his groundleſs Pretenſions; he has moreover offered the Queen his Vote for the Election of an Emperor. When our Army march'd towards Neiſs, it was oblig'd to a very difficult March thro' Roads cover'd with Snow four Foot in depth, ſo that no leſs than 5000 Peaſants were ordered to clear them. We hear there has been a great Inſurrection at Breſlaw, where the Populace aſſembled about the Syndic's Houſe with an Intent to murder him, becauſe they had a Notion that he was for bringing the Pruſſian Soldiers into the Town; and that the Syndic flying to the Convent of the Dominicans, he was even purſued thither by the ſame Mob, who had actually broke open ſome of the Gates of the Convent, when ſome of the Friars went out to them and pacify'd the Tumult by aſſuring them that the Syndic never had any ſuch Deſign. We hear that the 15000 Ruſſians which are marching to Pruſſia to make a Diverſion have already paſs'd the River Memmel, and are to be follow'd ſoon by other Forces. Juſt now we hear that the King of Poland is alſo ſending Troops to the Queen's Aſſiſtance.

Dreſden, April 12. On the 7th at ten o' Clock at Night, when the King was in Bed, a Meſſenger arriv'd from Upper Luſace with Diſpatches which he ſaid he muſt deliver into no Hands but his Majeſty's, who roſe immediately and ſent for ſeveral of his General Officers to Court, where a Conference was held till two in the Morning. 'Twas reported next Day, that the King of Pruſſia deſign'd to attack both the Upper and Lower Luſace, pretending that they belong to him as Dependencies of Sileſia. The Reſult however of the Conference was to ſend the Chevalier de Saxe and two other General Officers this Day to the Upper Luſace, to mark out a proper Place for the Incampment of 15 or 16000 Men: And all Hands are employ'd at the Arſenal, to get the Neceſſaries ready for the March of the Troops. 'Tis ſaid that a Perſon of great Diſtinction having ask'd the King what Party his Majeſty intended to ſide with, he anſwer'd, 'That when his Neighbour's Houſe was on 'fire, 'twas high Time to take care that the Flames did 'not ſpread to his own.' We hear this Moment, that all the Regiments which have Orders to be ready for a March are commanded to rendezvous by the firſt of May, and that they are to file off in ſeparate Batallions and Squadrons, that they may be ready to march all in a Body upon farther Orders. His Majeſty has newly appointed ſeveral General Officers, and a fine Livery is making for his own Uſe.

Berlin, April 18. Since the 15th Inſtant, a third Officer is arrived here Expreſs from the Pruſſian Army in Sileſia: The Particulars he brought of the Battle fought at Molwitz on the 10th Inſtant, are the ſame as thoſe that were received by the former. Colonel Count Finch is dead of his Wounds, Colonel Hautcharmois, of Colonel Kleiſt's Regiment, not mentioned in the former Liſt is among the Dead; as alſo a great Number of Captains and Subaltern Officers. The Heat of the Action was at the Pruſſians Right Wing, and all the Regiments of Horſe and Foot poſted there, ſuffered much.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elſenetur, April 18. N. S. Since my laſt came in the Ships commanded by the following Maſters, viz. On the 15th, David Skinner: On the 16th, Thomas Ferguſon, both from Bergen for Dantzick; Thomas Storry, from Newcaſtle for Lubeck; George Penny, from Ditto for Stockholm: On the 17th, Strickland Hill, from Ditto for Copenhagen; Lawrence Page, from Ditto for Lubeck; Robert Oliner, from Ditto for Copenhagen; Robert Edgar, James Strachan: On the 18th, John Dumbar, from Montroſs for Riga; Blaſhall Taylor, from Hull for Ditto; and Philip Brown, from Enſter for Dantzick.

'Thoſe Maſters bound for the Baltick are ſail'd from 'hence, except thoſe who are arriv'd this Day, then 'the Wind turn'd to S. E. whereby they are detain'd 'in this Road. The Outward-bound are all ſail'd from 'hence.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, April 17. Since my laſt came to Spithead, the Betty Galley, Smith, from London for Oporto; the Glouceſter, Cooper, from London for Jamaica; the Wager, Raymond, from London for Eaſt-India; and the Deptford Storeſhip from the Downs. Came in the Scarborough, Weſtcot, from London for Eaſt-India. 'The Deptford Storeſhip ran foul of her between 'Beachy-head and the Iſle of Wight, and carry'd away 'her Head, but has not done much other Damage.' Sailed the Succeſs, Gatrell, for Oporto. 'A great 'many Ships are arrived at Spithead, but the Wind 'blowing hard I can't learn their Names.'

Dover, April 17. Yeſterday after Poſt ſailed the Priſcilla, Brown, for Philadelphia and Barbados. Arrived a Dutch Ship from Eaſt-India. Wind S. W. a ſtrong Gale.

Deal, April 17. Wind S. W. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Charming Nancy, Curling, for Jamaica; the Nancy, Tracey, for Boſton; and a Ship for Guiney. Remain in the Downs his Majeſty's Ships the Lenox, Advice, and Induſtry Tender; with the Induſtry, Knowler, and the ——, Rider, for Oporto.

Deal, April 18. Wind N. N. W. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Lenox, Advice, Spy Sloop, and Induſtry Tender; with the Induſtry, Knowles, and the Bennett, Ryder, for Oporto. Put back the Charming Nancy, Curling, for Jamaica. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Penelope, Barrat, for Antigua; and the York, Bacon, for Maryland.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Hamburgh, the ——, Alexander Smith, from Topſham.

At Naples, the ——, Simon Smith, from Genoa.

At Bremen, the Catherine, Frederick Borneman, from London.

In Virginia, the Carter, Malbon, from London.

At Venice, the Warren, Huddy, from London.

LONDON, April 20.

They write from Cambridge, that on Tueſday laſt came on the Election of an Alderman in the room of Alderman James Whiskin, deceaſed. The Candidates were Mr. Andrew White, a very eminent Attorney at Law, and Mr. John Hazle, Maſter of the Roſe Tavern. There were but Twelve Electors, Six of whom were for Mr. White and Six for Mr. Hazle: Upon which the Court adjourn'd without any Determination.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint his Grace the Duke of Kingſton and the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſs to be Lords of the Bedchamber, in the room of the Earl of Selkirk and the Lord Cathcart, deceaſed.

His Majeſty has likewiſe been pleaſed to appoint William Roberts, Eſq; a Lieutenant in his own Regiment of Welch Fuzileers.

Last Week died at Bath Mrs. Berkley, Relict of the late Brigadier Berkley, and Sister to Velters Cornwall, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Hereford.

On Wednesday last died at Marlborough, on his Way to Bath, Thomas Ellis, of the County of Norfolk, Esq;

Yesterday being the first Sunday in Term, the Judges, Serjeants at Law, and Aldermen, went with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to St. Paul's to Divine Service, and afterwards were entertain'd by his Lordship at Vintner's Hall.

On Saturday Morning last the Books of his Majesty's Ships the Assistance, Cambridge, Mary Galley, Newcastle, Ruby and Roebuck, were sent from the Pay-Office to Portsmouth, to pay the Wages due to their Companies to the 30th of June last.

The same Day the Corpse of the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave was interred in Navestock Church in Essex.

We hear that William Duckett, Esq; Member of Parliament for Calne in Wilts, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, is appointed Colonel and Captain of the Regiment of Dragoons, late General Kerr's.

Last Friday Morning died after an Illness of two Days, at his Lodgings in New Bondstreet, Mr. Thomas Turner, a young Gentleman of a good Family and Fortune.

On Thursday last Elizabeth Wilson was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for picking the Pocket of Mr. Enoch Daniell of about Sixteen Pounds in Gold and Silver.

And on Friday Night following Thomas Whinyard, otherwise Tom the Bridewell-Boy, was committed to the Gatehouse by the same Gentleman, for picking the Pocket of Leonard Hammond, Esq; as he was coming out of Drury-lane Playhouse. And Thomas Cutler, the Under-keeper of the Gatehouse, happening to be at the Justice's House when the said Whinyard was brought before him, undertook to carry him down to the Gatehouse, after having Thumb-screw'd him; but by that Time he was got about 100 Yards from the Justice's House, he was set upon by a Gang of Thieves, who knock'd him down, wounded him very severely, and rescued his Prisoner from him; but Col. De Veil having an immediate Information who they were that committed that Fact (being five in Number) he issued out his Warrants against them, and Yesterday two of them were taken, to wit, William Wynn and John Giles, two notorious Pickpockets, who prove to be the very two Men who about three Weeks before privately took the said Mr. Hammond's Silver-hilted Sword from his Side, as he was then also coming out of the Playhouse. They are both now in the Gatehouse.

And the same Day Col. De Veil sent out his Warrant against Thomas Whinyard, the rescued Felon, and had him re-taken.

William Sykes, for robbing his Master Mr. John Hoare of several Goods out of his Shop and House, was also committed to Newgate by the same Gentleman.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Tipping, of the Parish of St. George Hanover Square, Middlesex, Brickmaker and Victualler.

Thomas West, late of Reading, Berks, Butcher and Chapman.

John Atkinson, of Bradford, in the County of York, Butcher.

Benjamin Horsfall, late of Huddersfield, in the County of York, Salter.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	02	31
	Evening	02	48

Bank Stock Nothing done. India No Price. South Sea 102 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths. New ditto 111. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4l. 6s. to 7s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4l. 15s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

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The World might have had many Certificates Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but are naturally averse to let it be known, that such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can quirer of the Validity of what is here said, had such large Knowledge, by reason of the has sold them, as they from whom the Medicines good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.

WHEN I undertook to examine what the Author of *Common Senſe* advanced, concerning the *Impeachment* of the Lord High Treaſurer *Danby*, I did not at all queſtion my being called to account for ſo bold a Proceeding. Himſelf and his Fellow-Labourer the *Craftſman* are become Dictators in , and are determined to allow none but them- underſtand *Engliſh Law*, or to read *Engliſh* I confeſs, that for my Part I am not able to in their Writings, that they are extremely well *either*; and as the *Publick Good* is, or ſhould d at in all theſe Diſputes, I have ventured to my Reaſons for diſagreeing with them: And Courſe, however offenſive, I am determined to Whatever *Facts* they advance, I will enquire Authorities; and whatever *Arguments* they r to draw from them, I will, if I think them my utmoſt to refute. If they are ſo eminently and *honeſt* as they would be thought to be, it doing them Service, if otherwiſe, it will be *Publick Service*; either of which will be a n to me.

Craftſman of this Day we are told, 'That *Sons of Slavery* had aſſerted that K. *Charles* I. Crown and Life by making *mean Conceſſions Parliament*, not by obſtinately perſiſting in the *Counſels* of his *Favourites*.' If by Sons of Sla- Author of this Letter means (as it appears any of the *Writers* in this *Paper*, he is hereby n to prove the Aſſertion; and till he does World cannot in Juſtice give any Credit to it. me Writer proceeds to ſay, 'That the *Earl ford* has been pronounced a *Great*, and, in the *Worthy Miniſter*, purſued to Deſtruction, by king only the *Places* at *Court*, under the Pre- Zeal for the Laws, and Juſtice of their Coun- cannot tell whether this has been ſaid, but I *Author* of the *Craftſman* more of my Mind, undertake to prove the contrary. For my I thought *Whigs* and *Tories* had been agreed, *ttainder* of the *Earl* of *Strafford* was, to ſay of it, a moſt *unjuſtifiable* Proceeding. But a a late Affair, a very aſſuming Author, who ought to ſpeak the Senſe of *better Men* than ffered in Print to juſtify this exploded Manner ing, and to revive the Method of deſtroying *Strafford*, as a *Proper Precedent* for *Modern* To me this look'd like Madneſs, but upon the Affair again, I think I have found out of it. The *Attainder* of that *Noble Earl* d by *one Mr.* ST. JOHN, as, in all Probabi- ate *Attempt* was by *another*; and the *Argu-* ed at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, by the . ST. JOHN were theſe. *That in the Way rivate Satisfaction to each Man's Conſcience was ho' there had been no Evidence at all.* As to on made to this Manner of Proceeding, that inſt Law, he was pleaſed to anſwer, *It was ve give Law to Hares and Deer, becauſe they of Chaſe; but to knock Foxes or Wolves on the never thought foul Play, becauſe they were* Shrewd Sayings theſe, but except to angled *Patriots*, even Mr. ST. JOHN'S Ar- ill not ſanctify my Lord *Strafford*'s MUR-

is Introduction, the *Craftſman* recommends of the Writers in this Paper to defend the firſt ke of *Buckingham*, which I believe he will done; tho', I muſt confeſs, if I was to make , I would much ſooner undertake to defend rſt *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was a *One* and a Favourite to *Two* Kings, than I ſecond *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, who very bad Miniſter, and afterwards did very under the Colour and Pretence of being a does well enough, while People are living, every Thing that is ſaid of their Party, as themſelves; but when Miniſters and Patriots d gone, it is ridiculous to think of braſſing s, eſpecially in ſuch an Age as this, by in- *reat Names*. We are not now to be go- ſo ſlaviſh a Manner by Authority. Sir *Ed-* is the great *Oracle* of the *Law*; let him be no Man ſay that his Behaviour towards Sir *Walter Raleigh* at his Trial was either decent or juſtifi able. Becauſe in ſome Reſpects we have juſtified ſome Miniſters, does it follow that we muſt juſtify all? No ſurely. And yet I think I could better defend the firſt *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, than ſome People have done *Felton* the *Aſſaſſin*. All this the *Craftſman* makes uſe of by way of Introduction to what he is pleaſed to ſay againſt my Papers in relation to the Lord Treaſurer *Danby*; and therefore having removed theſe, I come to ſpeak of that.

The firſt thing he ſays is, *that what I have advanced is a good round Charge upon the* Ruſſells, Cavendiſhes, Whartons, *with many other great Names, who were the chief Proſecutors of that Impeachment.* Here's Authority again, to which I anſwer, that I have ſaid nothing againſt theſe Gentlemen, nor do I intend to ſay any thing, farther than this, that they have no Claim to Infallibility, and that the Point I examin'd was, how far the Impeachment itſelf was right, not who were concern'd in the Proſecution. In the next place, there is a great deal of low Billingſgate Language, as to the Manner in which this Impeachment was introduced. The Writer asks me, if I *never heard of a Pardon given to a firſt Diſcoverer, on condition of convicting an Accomplice*, as if Mr. *Montague* and the *Treaſurer* had been a Couple of Thieves. Theſe People are as deficient in Manners as in Science, and ſeem to think the Cauſe they are retain'd in abſolves them not only from ſpeaking Truth, but from preſerving Decency. Mr. *Montague* did not come in as a Diſcoverer, he ſeems to have *made* the Plot for the ſake of the Diſcovery; and as to the Lord Treaſurer's Letter, he (the *Craftſman*'s Correſpondent) has ſhewn, that it was rather the King's Act than *his own*. How then could it be juſt to impeach the Earl of *Danby* for *adviſing* the King, when it was plain that another had *adviſed* him, and had in a manner drawn the King to extort this Letter, is what I cannot conceive; but it ſeems we live in Times when all things are reckon'd fair againſt Miniſters, even the charging them with things done by thoſe who take upon them to riſe up their Accuſers.

This Letter-writer affirms, that the firſt Offer of a ſecret Penſion to King *Charles* by Mr. *Monta ue*, is void of Proof. In anſwer to which I tell him, that there is as good Proof of it, as of the Letter he has printed in part, which was written by the Lord Treaſurer, and was the ſole Ground of the Proſecution. In ſhort, the Caſe was this: The Letters of the Treaſurer were produced to the Houſe of Commons by Mr. *Montague*, read by the Speaker, and ordered to be entered on the Journals of the Houſe on the 19th of *December* 1678. On the 20th the Lord Treaſurer wrote a Letter to the Speaker, incloſing two of Mr. *Montague*'s, which proved the Fact I aſſerted, and which, for this very Reaſon, were not entered on the Journals. But the Fact was conſtantly referred to by the Lord Treaſurer in his Defence, nay he appealed to Mr. *Montague* himſelf for the Proof of his being averſe to the *French* Intereſt. This may ſeem an extraordinary thing, and yet it is no more than I am able to prove, no more than, what I ſhall prove, when in another Letter I compare the Nature of my Defence to the Nature of their Charge, and the Proofs which may be exhibited on both Sides.

In the mean time, I cannot but ſtand amazed at the little Arts as well as at the unmeaſurable Aſſurance of theſe Writers.—The firſt Mention of the Earl of *Danby*'s Impeachment was in *Common Senſe*, and there it was ſaid, that the Earl was impeached for making himſelf a Sort of *Grand Vizir*, for aſſuming Regal Power, and governing the King. When I had examined this Charge, and ſhewn that in this Light it was both falſe and fooliſh, that the Miniſter did not ſuffer for governing, but for obeying his Maſter, and that the Intent of this Meaſure was to render the King *odious*; I ſay when I had done this, *Common Senſe* was to ſay no more of it. A Defence upon *Whig Principles* in that Paper, would have been ridiculous, no body could have read it for laughing, and therefore it muſt appear in the *Craftſman*, and Heaven knows, it makes but a very poor Figure there.

The Sum and Subſtance of the Letter-writer's Charge upon me is, that I have ventured to queſtion the Conduct of ſome *true Patriots*. And what then? Did they not, in this very Inſtance, join with Men of quite another Stamp? with thoſe who were in the *French* and Popiſh Intereſt, and who were really the Earl of *Danby*'s bittereſt Enemies? Are we bound to think implicitly that whatever Meaſures ſome Gentlemen concurred in were right, and fit to be made Precedents? No certainly, we ſhould then be truly *Sons of Slavery*. We ſhould never have a Chance for coming at Truth, or for acting exactly as we ought. The Errors of *former Patriots* ought to ſtand like Beacons for their *Succeſſors*, and when a Perſon who writes to the Publick pretends to examine a *Fact*, he ought to do it candidly and honeſtly, and not pretend to make a Merit of ſacrificing *true Patriotiſm* to the *Manes* of *deceaſed Patriots*.

If the Earl of *Danby* adviſed the King to liſten to *French Councils*, put him upon ſending theſe *Letters* to his *Ambaſſador*, and upon *concealing* the *Contents* of them from the *Secretary* of *State*, then he was a *wicked Miniſter*, and thoſe who *impeached* him were in the *right*. But if he was an Enemy to *French Councils*, if he managed the *Revenue* honeſtly, if this whole *Intrigue* was contrived to ruin him becauſe he was known to be a *ſincere Proteſtant* and a *good Patriot*, then the *Impeachment* was a *bad Meaſure* and ought ſo to be eſteemed.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, April 18. Arrived the Cicero, Dighton, from Jamaica; the Diana, ——, from Maryland, and the Fiſher, —, from Carolina.

Falmouth, April 16. Sailed the Hanover Packet, Oſborn, for Lisbon; the Mathew, Boſcamy, from Carolina for Guernſey. Arrived the Lucy, Everdon, from Carolina. Remain the King George and Prince Frederick Packets for Lisbon.

Plymouth, April 17. Came in the Elizabeth, Carter, from Topſham, the Lettice, Froud, and the Endeavour, Pike, from Poole, all three for Newfoundland; the Leathly, Hariſon, from London for Carolina; the Joſeph, Linthorn, the Henrietta, Taverner, the Love, —, the Robert, Bailey, the Rainbow, ——, the George, Darby, and the Walpole, Darby, all from Poole for Newfoundland. This Day came in his Majeſty's Ship Rupert, from a Cruize; the John and Mary, Wills, for New York, the Theneriff, Carter, from Carolina, both from Topſham; and the Sylvia, Croucher, of and from Poole for ——. Sailed his Majeſty's Ship Mary Galley.

Dartmouth, April 17. Arrived the Dolly, Teague, from Leghorn and St. Remo, and the Elizabeth, Emmett, from Capedeverds for Amſterdam. This Morning ſailed the Kinſton Tender. Wind W.

Weymouth, April 18. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road the Blaze Fireſhip, the Walter Galley, Steward, from London for Virginia; the Port-merchant, Bonett, from London for Carolina; and are ſail'd again this Day. Came into the Harbour the William and Betty, Read, of and from Tenby. Wind N. N. E.

Poole, April 18. Sailed the Patience, Deane, for Newfoundland. Came in the Brotherly Love, Younger, from Amſterdam and Portſmouth; and the Friends Adventure, Vallis, from Diep. Wind N. W.

Cowes, April 18. Came in the Catherine, Roberts, from London for Figueira. Sailed the Princeſs Auguſta, Gwynn, from London for Barbados; the Prince William, Rooke, from Carolina for London; the Succeſs, Preſton, for Virginia, the Henry and Mary, Robertſon, for Antigua, both from London; the Anna Catherina, Jacobſon, from this Place for Norway. Came in the Hanover Alliance, Cromey, from Carolina for Orders. Wind N. N. W.

Dover, April 18. Arrived the Blackriver Merchant, Quick, from Jamaica; the Luſitania, Williams, from Antigua; the Bee, Wills, from Lisbon; the Lisbon Packet, Latham, from Cork for Dunkirk; and a Ship from Carolina, Name unknown. Wind N. and blows hard.

Dover, April 19. Arrived the John and Ann, Mould, from Oporto. Remain in our Road the Blackriver, Quick, from Jamaica; and the Bee, Wills, from Lisbon for Lynn. Wind N. and blows very hard.

Deal, April 19. Wind N. and by W. Came down and remain the Prince of Orange, Forſtall, for Dublin; the Benjamin, Cookſon, for Cheſter; with his Majeſty's Sſhips and the outward-bound as per my laſt.

Graveſend, April 19. Paſs'd by the Nottingham, Story, from New-England, 'came North about;' the Liberty, Halfknight, the Catherine-Agatha, Sparks, both from Dunkirk; and the Prince of Orange, Flood, from Maryland.

Arrived

At Liverpool, the Willoughby, M'Mak'n, from Jamaica.

At Dublin, the Ann, Arthur, from New-York.

A

Last Week died at Bath Mrs. Berkley, Relict of the late Brigadier Berkley, and Sister to Velters Cornwall, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Hereford.

On Wednesday last died at Marlborough, on his Way to Bath, Thomas Ellis, of the County of Norfolk, Esq;

Yesterday being the first Sunday in Term, the Judges, Serjeants at Law, and Aldermen, went with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to St. Paul's to Divine Service, and afterwards were entertain'd by his Lordship at Vintner's Hall.

On Saturday Morning last the Books of his Majesty's Ships the Assistance, Cambridge, Mary Galley, Newcastle, Ruby and Roebuck, were sent from the Pay-Office to Portsmouth, to pay the Wages due to their Companies to the 30th of June last.

The same Day the Corpse of the Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave was interred in Navestock Church in Essex.

We hear that William Duckett, Esq; Member of Parliament for Calne in Wilts, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, is appointed Colonel and Captain of the Regiment of Dragoons, late General Kerr's.

Last Friday Morning died after an Illness of two Days, at his Lodgings in New Bondstreet, Mr. Thomas Turner, a young Gentleman of a good Family and Fortune.

On Thursday last Elizabeth Wilson was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for picking the Pocket of Mr. Enoch Daniell of about Sixteen Pounds in Gold and Silver.

And on Friday Night following Thomas Whinyard, otherwise Tom the Bridewell-Boy, was committed to the Gatehouse by the same Gentleman, for picking the Pocket of Leonard Hammond, Esq; as he was coming out of Drury-lane Playhouse. And Thomas Cutler, the Under-keeper of the Gatehouse, happening to be at the Justice's House when the said Whinyard was brought before him, undertook to carry him down to the Gatehouse, after having Thumb-scru'd him; but by that Time he was got about 100 Yards from the Justice's House, he was set upon by a Gang of Thieves, who knock'd him down, wounded him very severely, and rescued his Prisoner from him; but Col. De Veil having an immediate Information who they were that committed that Fact (being five in Number) he issued out his Warrants against them, and Yesterday two of them were taken, to wit, William Wynn and John Giles, two notorious Pickpockets, who prove to be the very two Men who about three Weeks before privately took the said Mr. Hammond's Silver-hilted Sword from his Side, as he was then also coming out of the Playhouse. They are both now in the Gatehouse.

And the same Day Col. De Veil sent out his Warrant against Thomas Whinyard, the rescued Felon, and had him re-taken.

William Sykes, for robbing his Master Mr. John Hoare of several Goods out of his Shop and House, was also committed to Newgate by the same Gentleman.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Tipping, of the Parish of St. George Hanover Square, Middlesex, Brickmaker and Victualler.

Thomas West, late of Reading, Berks, Butcher and Chapman.

John Atkinson, of Bradford, in the County of York, Butcher.

Benjamin Horsfall, late of Huddersfield, in the County of York, Salter.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.		02 31	02 48

Bank Stock Nothing done. India No Price. South Sea 102 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths. New ditto 111. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4l. 6s. to 7s. Premium. Bank Circulation 4l. 15s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

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The World might have had many Certificates of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months to grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but the Persons are naturally averse to let it be known, that they had such an Infirmity: Yet Mr. Sandwell can satisfy any Inquirer of the Validity of what is here said, that he has had such large Knowledge, by reason of the Number he has sold 'em, as they from whom the Medicines were, for good Reasons, removed.

No Letters received except Post paid.

WHEN I undertook to examine what the Author of *Common Senſe* advanced, concerning the *Impeachment* of the Lord High Treaſurer *Danby*, I did not at all queſtion my being called to account for ſo bold a Proceeding. Himſelf and his Fellow-Labourer the *Craftſman* are become Dictators in , and are determined to allow none but them- o underſtand *Engliſh Law*, or to read *En liſh* I confeſs, that for my Part I am not able to in their Writings, that they are extremely well in *either*; and as the *Publick Good* is, or ſhould d at in all theſe Diſputes, I have ventured to my Reaſons for diſagreeing with them: And Courſe, however offenſive, I am determined to Whatever *Facts* they advance, I will enquire ir Authorities; and whatever *Arguments* they ur to draw from them, I will, if I think them o my utmoſt to refute. If they are ſo eminently and *honeſt* as they would be thought to be, it doing them Service, if otherwiſe, it will be e *Publick Service*; either of which will be a ion to me.

e *Craftſman* of this Day we are told, 'That *Sons of Slavery* had aſſerted that K. *Charles* I. s Crown and Life by making *mean Conceſſions Parliament*, not by obſtinately perſiſting in the *Counſels* of his *Favourites*.' If by Sons of Sla- e Author of this Letter means (as it appears any of the *Writers* in this *Paper*, he is hereby on to prove the Aſſertion; and till he does World cannot in Juſtice give any Credit to it. ame Writer proceeds to ſay, 'That the *Earl ffford* has been pronounced a *Great*, and, in the a *Worthy Miniſter*, purſued to Deſtruction, by king only the *Places* at *Court*, under the Pre- f Zeal for the Laws, and Juſtice of their Coun- l cannot tell whether this has been ſaid, but I e *Author* of the *Craftſman* more of my Mind, l undertake to prove the contrary. For my . I thought *Whigs* and *Tories* had been agreed, *ttainder* of the *Earl* of *Strafford* was, to ſay of it, a moſt *unjuſtifiable* Proceeding. But a r a late Affair, a very aſſuming Author, who thought to ſpeak t e Senſe of *better Men* than ffered in Print to juſtify this exploded Manner ding, and to revive the Method of deſtroying of *Strafford*, as a *Proper Precedent* for *Modern* To me this look'd like Madneſs, but upon the Affair again, I think I have found out on of it. The *Attainder* of that *Noble Earl* ed by *one Mr.* ST. JOHN, as, in all Probabi- late *Attempt* was by *another*; and the *Argu-* red at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, by the *Mr.* ST. JOHN were theſe. *That in the Way rivate Satisfaction to each Man's Conſcience was tho' there had been no Evidence at all.* As to tion made to this Manner of Proceeding, that ainſt Law, he was pleaſed to anſwer, *It was ot give Law to Hares and Deer, becauſe they of Chaſe; but to knock Foxes or Wolves on the never thought foul Play, becauſe they were Prey* Shrewd Sayings theſe, but except to fangled *Patriots*, even Mr. ST. JOHN's Ar- will not ſanctify my Lord *Strafford*'s MUR-

his Introduction, the *Craftſman* recommends of the Writers in this Paper to defend the firſt uke of *Buckingham*, which I believe he will done; tho', I muſt confeſs, if I was to make e, I would much ſooner undertake to defend firſt *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, who o *One* and a Favourite to *Two* Kings, than I ſecond *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, who very bad Miniſter, and afterwards did very gs under the Colour and Pretence of being a As does well enough, while People are living, every Thing that is ſaid of their Party, as themſelves; but when Miniſters and Patriots nd gone, it is ridiculous to think of biaſſing nds, eſpecially in ſuch an Age as this, by in- *great Names*. We are not now to be go- ſo ſlaviſh a Manner by Authority. Sir *Ed-* is the great *Oracle* of the *Law*; let him be t no Man ſay that his Behaviour towards Sir *Walter Raleigh* at his Trial was either decent or juſtifi able. Becauſe in ſome Reſpects we have juſtified ſome Miniſters, does it follow that we muſt juſtify all? No ſurely. And yet I think I could better defend the firſt *Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, than ſome People have done *Felton* the *Aſſaſſin*. All this the *Craftſman* makes uſe of by way of Introduction to what he is pleaſed to ſay againſt my Papers in relation to the Lord Treaſurer *Danby*; and therefore having removed theſe, I come to ſpeak of that.

The firſt thing he ſays is, *that what I have advanced is a good round Charge upon the* Ruſſells, Cavendiſhes, Whartons, *with many other great Names, who were the chief Proſecutors of that Impeachment.* Here's Authority again, to which I anſwer, that I have ſaid nothing againſt theſe Gentlemen, nor do I intend to ſay any thing, farther than this, that they have no Claim to Infallibility, and that the Point I examin'd was, how far the Impeachment itſelf was right, not who were concern'd in the Proſecution. In the next place, there is a great deal of low Billingſgate Language, as to the Manner in which this Impeachment was introduced. The Writer asks me, if I *never heard of a Pardon given to a firſt Diſcoverer, on condition of convicting an Accomplice*, as if Mr. *Montague* and the *Treaſurer* had been a Couple of Thieves. Theſe People are as deficient in Manners as in Science, and ſeem to think the Cauſe they are retain'd in abſolves them not only from ſpeaking Truth, but from preſerving Decency. Mr. *Montague* did not come in as a Diſcoverer, he ſeems to have *made* the Plot for the ſake of the Diſcovery; and as to the Lord Treaſurer's Letter, he (the *Craftſman*'s Correſpondent) has ſhewn, that it was rather the King's Act than *his own*. How then could it be juſt to impeach the Earl of *Danby* for *adviſing* the King, when it was plain that another had *adviſed* him, and had in a manner drawn the King to extort this Letter, is what I cannot conceive; but it ſeems we live in Times when all things are reckon'd fair againſt Miniſters, even the charging them with things done by thoſe who take upon them to riſe up their Accuſers.

This Letter-writer affirms, that the firſt Offer of a ſecret Penſion to King *Charles* by Mr. *Monta ue*, is void of Proof. In anſwer to which I tell him, that there is as good Proof of it, as of the Letter he has printed in part, which was written by the Lord Treaſurer, and was the ſole Ground of the Proſecution. In ſhort, the Caſe was this: The Letters of the Treaſurer were produced to the Houſe of Commons by Mr. *Montague*, read by the Speaker, and ordered to be entered on the Journals of the Houſe on the 19th of *December* 1678. On the 20th the Lord Treaſurer wrote a Letter to the Speaker, incloſing two of Mr. *Montague*'s, which proved the Fact I aſſerted, and which, for this very Reaſon, were not entered on the Journals. But the Fact was conſtantly referred to by the Lord Treaſurer in his Defence, nay he appealed to Mr. *Montague* himſelf for the Proof of his being averſe to the *French* Intereſt. This may ſeem an extraordinary thing, and yet it is no more than I am able to prove, no more than what I ſhall prove, when in another Letter I compare the Nature of my Defence to the Nature of their Charge, and the Proofs which may be exhibited on both Sides.

In the mean time, I cannot but ſtand amazed at the little Arts as well as at the unmeaſurable Aſſurance of theſe Writers. The firſt Mention of the Earl of *Danby*'s Impeachment was in *Common Senſe*, and there it was ſaid, that the Earl was impeached for making himſelf a Sort of *Grand Vizir*, for aſſuming Regal Power, and governing the King. When I had examined this Charge, and ſhewn that in this Light it was both falſe and fooliſh, that the Miniſter did not ſuffer for governing, but for obeying his Maſter, and that the Intent of this Meaſure was to render the King *odious*; I ſay when I had done this, *Common Senſe* was to ſay no more of it. A Defence upon *Whig Principles* in that Paper, would have been ridiculous, no body could have read it for laughing, and therefore it muſt appear in the *Craftſman*, and Heaven knows, it makes but a very poor Figure there.

The Sum and Subſtance of the Letter-writer's Charge upon me is, that I have ventured to queſtion the Conduct of ſome *true Patriots*. And what then? Did they not, in this very Inſtance, join with Men of quite another Stamp? with thoſe who were in the *French* and Popiſh Intereſt, and who were really the Earl of *Danby*'s bitterеſt Enemies? Are we bound to think implicitly that whatever Meaſures ſome Gentlemen concurred in were right, and fit to be made Precedents? No certainly, we ſhould then be truly *Sons of Slavery*. We ſhould never have a Chance for coming at Truth, or for acting exactly as we ought. The Errors of *former Patriots* ought to ſtand like Beacons for their *Succeſſors*, and when a Perſon who writes to the Publick pretends to examine a *Fact*, he ought to do it candidly and honeſtly, and not pretend to make a Merit of ſacrificing *true Patriotiſm* to the *Manes* of *deceaſed Patriots*.

If the Earl of *Danby* adviſed the King to liſten to *French Councils*, put him upon ſending theſe *Letters* to his *Ambaſſador*, and upon *concealing* the *Contents* of them from the *Secretary* of *State*, then he was a *wicked Miniſter*, and thoſe who *impeached* him were in the *right*. But if he was an Enemy to *French Councils*, if he managed the *Revenue* honeſtly, if this whole *Intrigue* was contrived to ruin him becauſe he was known to be a *ſincere Proteſtant* and a *good Patriot*, then the *Impeachment* was a *bad Meaſure* and ought ſo to be eſteemed.

HOME PORTS.

Briſtol, April 18. Arrived the Cicero, Dighton, from Jamaica; the Diana, ——, from Maryland, and the Fiſher, —, from Carolina.

Falmouth, April 16. Sailed the Hanover Packet, Oſborn, for Lisbon; the Mathew, Bos-amy, from Carolina for Guernſey. Arrived the Lucy, Everdon, from Carolina. Remain the King George and Prince Frederick Packets for Lisbon.

Plymouth, April 17. Came in the Elizabeth, Carter, from Topſham, the Lettice, Froud, and the Endeavour, Pike, from Poole, all three for Newfoundland; the Leathly, Hariſon, from London for Carolina; the Joſeph, Linthorn, the Henrietta, Taverner, the Love, —, the Robert, Bailey, the Rainbow, ——, the George, Darby, and the Walpole, Darby, all from Poole for Newfoundland. This Day came in his Majeſty's Ship Rupert, from a Cruize; the John and Mary, Wills, for New York, the Theneriff, Carter, from Carolina, both from Topſham; and the Sylvia, Croucher, of and from Poole for ——. Sailed his Majeſty's Ship Mary Galley.

Dartmouth, April 17. Arrived the Dolly, Teague, from Leghorn and St. Remo, and the Elizabeth, Emmett, from Capedeverds for Amſterdam. This Morning ſailed the Kinſton Tender. Wind W.

Weymouth, April 18. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road the Blaze Fireſh p, the Walter Galley, Steward, from London for Virginia; the Port-merchant, Bonett, from London for Carolina; and are ſail'd again this Day. Came into the Harbour the William and Betty, Read, of and from Tenby. Wind N. N. E.

Poole, April 18. Sailed the Patience, Deane, for Newfoundland. Came in the Brotherly Love, Younger, from Amſterdam and Portſmouth; and the Friends Adventure, Vallis, from Diep. Wind N. W.

Cowes, April 18. Came in the Catherine, Roberts, from London for Figueira. Sailed the Princeſs Auguſta, Gwynn, from London for Barbados; the Prince William, Rooke, from Carolina for London; the Succeſs, Preſton, for Virginia, the Henry and Mary, Robertſon, for Antigua, both from London; the Anna Catherina, Jacobſon, from this Place for Norway. Came in the Hanover Alliance, Cromey, from Carolina for Orders. Wind N. N. W.

Dover, April 18. Arrived the Blackriver Merchant, Quick, from Jamaica; the Luſitania, Williams, from Antigua; the Bee, Wills, from Lisbon; the Lisbon Packet, Latham, from Cork for Dunkirk; and a Ship from Carolina, Name unknown. Wind N. and blows hard.

Dover, April 19. Arrived the John and Ann, Mould, from Oporto. Remain in our Road the Blackriver, Quick, from Jamaica; and the Bee, Wills, from Lisbon for Lynn. Wind N. and blows very hard.

Deal, April 19. Wind N. and by W. Came down and remain the Prince of Orange, Forſtall, for Dublin; the Benjamin, Cookſon, for Cheſter; with his Majeſty's Ships and the outward-bound as per my laſt.

Gravesend, April 19. Paſs'd by the Nottingham, Story, from New-England, 'came North about;' the Liberty, Halfknight, the Catherine-Agatha, Sparks, both from Dunkirk; and the Prince of Orange, Flood, from Maryland.

Arrived

At Liverpool, the Willoughby, M'Mak'n, from Jamaica.

At Dublin, the Ann, Arthur, from New-York.

A;

At Greenock, the Merry-make, of and from Boſton, with Flax ſeed, Oil and Naval Stores.

At Leith, the Chriſtian, Crawford, from London.

At Jamaica, the Bonetta, Hammond, the Aihted, Lowder, and the Reſolution, Beſwick, all from London.

LONDON, April 21.

Yeſterday the Eaſt-India Company received Advice, by a Dutch Eaſt-India Ship arrived in Holland, that on the 13th of December laſt he left at the Cape of Good Hope the Haeſlingfield from Eaſt-India (Capt. Cooke, who went out Commander of her, was dead) She, with the Normanton, Capt. Kemeys, not yet heard of, were expected home the laſt Seaſon. The Wilmington, Capt Maddocks, and the Godolphin, Capt. Stewart, from London for Eaſt India, were alſo arrived at the Cape.

John Dean, the only Survivor of the 17 Perſons that ſtay'd in the Suſſex when deſerted by Capt. Goſſlin, &c. was on board the Haeſlingfield and in good Health.

The Hardwick, Hallett, and the Royal Guardian, Hoadley, from London, arrived at Madraſs the 20th of Auguſt laſt.

The Woolford, Kenlock, from Jamaica for London, who ſailed with the Norwich Man of War, is loſt on the Coaſt of Carolina.

Letters from France ſay, that four of the Marquis d'Antin's Fleet were ſo diſabled that they were towed into Breſt, one other loſt in going in, and two more ſunk at Sea.

The Britannia, Bo eman, was loſt the 8th of February laſt coming out of Jamaica, bound to London.

They write from Briſtol, that laſt Wedneſday between 11 and 12 in the Forenoon, Capt. Samuel Goodere, White, Mahony, and a Woman for the Murder of her Baſtard Child, were convey'd from Newgate to St. Michael's Hill Gallows, the Captain in a Mourning Coach, attended by the Rev. Mr. Penroſe; and the latter in a Cart with Halters about their Necks, and there executed. The Captain could not ſhed a Tear to the laſt; neither did Mahony or White, but look'd ſeemingly not under that Concern as could be expected;— only White ſpoke to the People, and deſired 'em to take Warning by him, not to be drawn into a Snare as he had been; for that he was enſnar'd out of his Life thro' the Intrigues of the Captain; and when the Executioner was about to faſten the Halters to the Gallows, White flung the End of his over himſelf. They all kiſs'd each other, and the Captain dropping his Handkerchief as a Signal, the Cart drew away. Their Bodies were all brought back to Newgate; the Captain's was carry'd away the next Day to be bury'd among his Relations in Worceſterſhire; Mahony was hang'd in Chains at the River's Mouth; White by ſome Means or other was got into the Surgeons Clutches, but after demanded by the Sheriffs, and buried, as was the poor Woman.

On Saturday Se'nnight the Gent'emen, Clergy, Freeholders and Freemen of the City of Norwich waited on the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, and Thomas Vere, Eſqrs; at Mr. Vere's Houſe, and requeſted them to ſtand Candidates at the enſuing Election for Members to ſerve in Parliament; and it was remark'd, that this was the largeſt Body of Electors that was ever known to wait on any Gentlemen on the like Occaſion.

Laſt Tueſday dy'd at his Seat near Dublin, Mr. Baron Wainwright, who return'd the Saturday before very ill of a Fever from the Munſter Circuit.

Laſt Wedneſday died at Spronſton Hall in the County of York, Richard Middleton, Eſq; a Gentleman of 2000 l. per annum.

Yeſterday Morning Iſaac Lemon of Catlidge in the County of Cambridge, Eſq; was married at St. George's Bloomsbury to Mrs. Stamford, a Widow Lady of fine Accompliſhments and 700 l. per annum.

The ſame Day the Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and deliver'd to him the Enſigns of the Order of the Garter which belong'd to the late Earl his Father. And this Week his Lordſhip will take his Seat in the Houſe of Peers.

To-morrow comes on by a Special Jury, at the Bar of the Court of Common-Pleas, the great Cauſe in Quare Impedit, between his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Dean and Chapter of Windſor, relating to the Right of Preſentation to a Living of conſiderable Value in Berks.

Yeſterday a Gentleman coming from the Sign of the Spaniard on Hampſtead-Heath was ſet upon by two Footpads, and robb'd of his Watch, and about three Pounds in Money. The Rogues made towards Highgate and got off, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Endeavours made by the Country People to take them, it not being above ſeven o'Clock.

To the GAZETTEER.

SIR, *April* 18, 1741.

MR. *Webber* having publiſh'd in the *Daily Poſt* of Yeſterday a Letter in the ſame Stile as his former about his *Wool-Project*, I deſire you would inſert in your Paper the following Paragraph taken out of a Letter, which came by laſt Poſt from a Perſon of Condition in *Wiltſhire*.

'I gave one of the Pamphlets you ſent me about '*Webber*'s Scheme, and the *Drapier*'s Pamphlet, to a 'Clothier in my Neighbourhood. He told me Yeſter-'day that he had read it, and that he thought *W—ber* 'and the *D—pier* deſerved both to be hang'd: That if 'that curſed Scheme had gone on he muſt have given 'over his Buſineſs, and that the whole Woollen Trade 'of this Kingdom would have been entirely ruined.'

I am, *SIR*, &c.

P. S. We want to know what Mr. *Webber* and his Scribe will ſay about the Patent they pretend the King granted Mr. *Webber* and Company Nine Years ago; which ſeems to be one of the moſt impudent Lies that was ever publiſh'd to the World.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.		03 05	03 21

Bank Stock 140 1-4th. India 159 1 half. South Sea 102 3-4ths to 103. Old Annuity 112 3 4ths. New ditto 111. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 95 3-4ths to 96. Five per Cent. ditto 75. Royal Aſſurance 90 1-4th. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 8 s. to 7 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. Engliſh Copper 31. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Admiralty-Office, April 14, 1741.

THE *Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty finding that ſeveral Warrant-Officers, who have been appointed by them to his Majeſty's Ships, have not timely repaired to their Duty, to the great Hinderance of his Majeſty's Service; their Lordſhips do hereby declare, that if ſuch Warrant-Officers who have been already, or ſhall hereafter be appointed, do not, with all poſſible Diſpatch, repair to their reſpective Ships, others will be appointed in their room.*

By Command of their Lordſhips,
J. Burchett.

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Wherein is proved,

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They are a moſt Incomparable and never-failing Remedy for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the moſt confirmed ASTHMA *of the longeſt ſtanding:*

And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, *even the moſt far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.*

FOR their Virtues vaſtly exceed any Thing that ever was publiſhed, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worſt Aſthma's and Coughs, Conſumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They inſtantly relieve the Patient in the moſt violent Fit of an Aſthma, and make a perfect Cure in a ſhort Time; for they gently open the Breaſt, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneaſy Senſation of wearineſs and Hoarſeneſs, cleanſe the ſmall Glands, relax the Fibres, and enlarge the Capacities of the Veſſels; thus they ſpeedily and quickly Cure the moſt obſtinate Aſthma of the longeſt Standing.

They ſpeedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Conſumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obſtructions of the Breaſt, and Lungs, Hoarſeneſs, Wheezing, Shortneſs of Breath, and all the uſual Symptoms which are the Beginnings of a Conſumption; and, if taken in time, infallibly prevent one when feared. They are alſo exceeding reſtoritive and ſtrengthening to Perſons of weakly Conſtitutions, and have no other ſenſible Operation than as moſt reſtoratives.

And by Parity of Reaſoning this moſt excellent Medicine (and well known to be) the moſt ſovereign Remedy in the World for thoſe troubleſome ſpending Coughs, which are ſeverely troubled with Night and Morning; and alſo the Chin-Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, that Thouſands; is ſo agreeable, and ſo few Drops to a Doſe, that Children take them with Pleaſure, and without Confinement.

In ſhort, theſe unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the infallible Remedy that ever was known (and therefore the faint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be ſo by all Judicious amongſt the Learned in Phyſick; and from the largeſt Experience in private Practice, and publick for Common Good.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.